

duty as stated in the *Daily Press* at the time, were J. PAUNCEFOTE, Esq., Acting Attorney General, F. W. MICHOLL, Esq., Postmaster General and C. C. SMITH, Esq., Acting Police Magistrate. It is well known that the report of these gentlemen was sent in to the Acting Governor some time before the arrival of His Excellency Sir R. MacDONELL, but hitherto it has not been made public. The object of the enquiry for which the Commission was appointed is certainly not lost sight of by the Community; more especially by those members of it, who have been staggered by the visit of a bailiff bearing a distress warrant for taxes, either due and payable, or not due and not payable as the case happened to be, augmented to a disproportionate extent by what is denominated "legal interest and the costs incident by Law," issued by the Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the affidavit of a person in the office of the Colonial Treasurer. There are some very interesting questions involved in the object of the enquiry which the public would be glad to have answered. They would like to know how it came about that taxes were levied on tenements not inhabited, during any portion of the period named in the warrants issued, by the person against whom they were taken out. The public ought to be enlightened as to the reason why a public Court of Justice was called on by the government to accept affidavits from the Treasury clerk in respect of such unfounded levies. And it would puzzle most persons to explain how it comes about even now, that suits can be and are preferred by the Government against individuals for taxes stated to be due, wherein Government is in reality a *privileged suitor*. The defendant in such suits never receives notice of the case, excepting (if such may be called notice) the advertisements which appear in the Government Gazette addressed to "defaulters." Often has it happened under such a system of collecting taxes, that a suit has progressed to the culminating point of the issue of a warrant of distress for taxes certainly levied, but which have been proved to be not due. No person so situated can be called a "defaulter."

The "squeezes" of the Chinese are and ever have been esteemed bad in policy and worse in practice; but who shall successfully assure the Chinese residents and taxpayers in this Colony that the carelessness of which we have spoken did not take its rise in a well understood system of squeeze on the part of the local Government? The result of the Commission of enquiry if made known, would dissipate the well grounded alarm which we have good reason to know exists in the minds of our observant and respectable native householders.

(From the Evening Mail.)

The last payment of the Chinese indemnity was brought down from Canton on Monday last by H.M. Gunboat *Opossum*. Five years have thus sufficed to clear off a payment of sixteen millions of Taels (Tls. 16,000,000) from the Chinese to the British and French Governments.

The change of policy which may possibly result on the Chinese thus finding themselves no longer in the position of debtors to the two most powerful governments of the West, must be carefully watched by our diplomatic representatives. The Imperial government may come to the conclusion that the services of foreigners are no longer needed to collect the duties at the open ports. Not that they are likely to do so from any real wish to do away with an institution which they have fully learned to regard with confidence; but there is no doubt that the provincial officers will be driven by the needy hangers on which surround them, and whose incomes have been materially curtailed by the new system, to put forth "feelers" as to the ultimate intentions of the central government. Should they in a moment of weakness show the faintest sign of giving way on the question, it is more than probable that a considerable amount of pressure will be exerted in the provinces to force that course of action on them. Much more depends than people seem to imagine on the position taken up by the various Governors general, and native Superintendents of Customs. There is little doubt but that the officials in Peking are sincerely desirous of the present foreign service being, at all events for the present, maintained in its integrity. But should men as powerful as the *Fatal of Shanghai*, with whom the authorities dare only temporise, being restrained by actual fear from taking strong measures adverse to any arrangements he insists upon, press the reduction of the customs service, there is no reliance to be placed upon the courage of the Imperial Cabinet. Our strongest hopes lie in the fact of the improbability of any measures of reduction being taken without the British and French Ministers being duly informed of what is going on.

A more cheerful but we fear improbable

view of the case is, that finding herself freed from the check on her development imposed by debt, China will commence in real earnest the reforms which her more enlightened statesmen in Peking admit to be absolutely necessary for her existence as a nation. That she will ever accomplish these without foreign aid is however very improbable. But in the event of her determination to follow a line of policy which will give sincere pleasure to all her well-wishers, there is again a source of danger in the pigheaded self sufficiency of some of her more important officials at the ports, who in their self confidence are generally found to be more open to the flatteries and underhand manoeuvres of designing men, than others less inclined to trust in their own unaided ideas. It is to be hoped that should the Chinese show a disposition to avail themselves more extensively than heretofore of the resources of European science, that the representatives of European nations both at Peking and in the provinces will be consulted as to the fitness of those they employ to aid them. A dishonest pretentious employé may at this crisis do more harm to our relations with China, and to the welfare of the country itself, than would be caused by fifty cases of breach of Treaty.

We would however again assert the necessity of the initiative being taken, as regards the future of China, by the representatives of Western nations. The opponents of our past policy may call it "forcing" or "imposing" civilization upon the Chinese, if they choose, and the phrase would perhaps be correct. But universal history justifies us in declaring that in dealing with nationalities there are times when the end justifies the means; and the imposition of civilization by a strong nation upon a weaker one and the temporary disregard of what by some process of reasoning, people call the "rights of man," is undoubtedly one of those cases if we may argue from past events recorded either in sacred or profane history.

We conclude with a quotation from the "Bombay Saturday Review" of October 1865 which expresses in forcible language the doctrine which we have sketched out.

"The doctrine that 'might makes right' when stated thus plainly and without qualification, constitutes one of those bold assertions which most Englishmen feel themselves bound to oppose whenever and wherever they hear it enunciated. In spite of the facts of history, and notwithstanding what we constantly see to be taking place around us in nations, tribes, and families, we are still apt to cling to the notion that mankind possesses certain inherent and inalienable natural rights. In the American Declaration of Independence the first article was an assertion of the right of mankind to personal freedom; and this doctrine has with the progress of years taken so firm a hold of our minds that it is now frequently considered to be incontrovertible. No better instance of a 'right' than this could perhaps be found, and therefore we propose, very briefly, and for the reasons which will be apparent in the sequel, to investigate its origin and its nature."

"It will be generally admitted that in the earliest records of our race, there is scarcely to be discovered a trace of this idea of personal liberty as a right. The chief of a nomadic tribe was virtually the absolute lord and master of a certain number of people."

"The Egyptians, we are told, made the children of Israel to serve with 'rigour' and the children of Israel, on the other hand, when their turn came, thought that they dealt mercifully with their enemies if they only converted them into 'bondmen, hewers of wood and drawers of water,' because their usual practice was when they took a city, to 'smite it with the edge of the sword,' and 'utterly destroy all the souls that were therein.' In the political history of Greece and Rome there was no recognition of the principle of liberty as a right inherent in man, nor in later times do we find a single nation that practically acknowledges it. France keeps Algeria, Nice, and Savoy in the grip of her superior strength, Russia and Germany hold Poland in chains, America herself still adheres to the doctrine of Monroe, and what England does, we shall point out by and by. Again, in our domestic relations we practically ignore the right of individual liberty. The husband lords it over the wife, and the parent rules the child. No where in fact, either in the human race or even in any portion of the animal kingdom, can we find a practical acknowledgment of any such natural and inalienable right. The newly born infant has no innate rights. 'Supporting it to be the heir to a crown its right thereof is not inherent in its own personality. The right has been acquired, perhaps by the virtues, perhaps by the crimes of its ancestors. A child can have no necessarily inherent right to be born free, because it can exercise no control over the conditions of its birth upon which its freedom depends. If it happens to be born free, it is because its parents or ancestors have fought for and won its freedom. The child's right thereto is thus conferred by the parents. It is therefore an inherited or acquired, but not a natural and personal right. The 'right' exists simply because it has been won by 'might' and to be perpetuated it must be maintained."

ed by might. But there are two kinds of might, or rather might has its origin in two sources, the physical, and the moral. In proportion as mankind has employed its more instinctive and its brute force in the establishment or maintenance of its rights, so in proportion as the other hand, is a state of society in which the physical force of mankind is subordinate more or less to the moral. But this does not alter the facts or the tenor of our argument. It is still might that gives the right—the might of reason and opinion instead of that of brute force."

The time may perhaps arrive when all mankind will be so far civilised as to recognise in an efficient and practical manner the superiority of the moral over the physical might; but in this nineteenth century such a state of things is a mere utopia. Even we, the great English people, who believe ourselves to be in an advanced stage of civilisation, even we do not hesitate to force unwilling Irishmen to obey our laws, and to compel the Chinese and the Japanese to trade with us at the point of the bayonet; to keep Gibraltar by force of arms, and to rule over scores of millions of men belonging to races and religions alien to our own. On the principle of inalienable natural rights this must be very tyrannical and wrong; but if we drop our markish sentimentality and boldly acknowledge that we rule, as we do, simply by the right of the stronger, the right which is made by might, and by no other, our position becomes intelligible; and our legislators, if they would think of it, would find their labours lightened by adopting it.

Liberty and equality before the law have been won for us by the courage and determination of our forefathers. These are rights which have descended to us and which we intend to maintain.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY, 25th April, 1866.

1.—CHU-KA-ZU CUP.—Value Tls. 75.—For China Ponies only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at the previous Autumn Meeting in Shanghai 7 lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—1 Mile.

Birdlime, 1
Feu-de-Joi, 2
North Star, 3
time 1 minute 5 seconds.
Betting.—Even against *Feu-de-Joi*. 5 to 1 against *Birdlime*.

The heaviness of the course told against *Feu-de-Joi*, who however kept close up till nearly the end, when *Birdlime* came away and won by several lengths. Twelve ponies ran. Time 1m. 5s.

2.—STAND PLATE.—Value Tls. 200.—For all Horses. Weights: Arabs, 8st. 7 lbs.; Colonials, 10st. 7 lbs.; English, 11st. 11 lbs.—Winners of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup, 20 lbs. extra.—Winners of a Cup or Plate in Shanghai or Hongkong of the value of £100, 14 lbs. extra; of £100, 5 lbs. extra; of Tls. 100, 2 lbs. extra; of £50, 1 lb. extra.—N.B. Tls. 450 or \$800—£130; Tls. 300 or \$400—£100.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1½ Miles.

Beater, 1
Sir William, 2
Traveller, 3
time 3 minutes 1 second.

Betting.—Even on *Beater* against *Sir William*.
This, as we predicted, proved to be a match between *Beater* and *Sir William*. On first passing the Stand, *Beater* was leading, with *Traveller*, *Sir William* and *Beater* well up. On the opposite side of the corner, *Beater* and *Sir William* drew away, and on nearing the corner *Beater* collared and drew ahead, coming in easily several lengths ahead, *Traveller* a good third. Seven ran. Time 3m. 01s.

3.—GRIFPIN'S PLATE.—Value Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—1 Mile.

Teagan, 1
Magician, 2
Oppossum, 3
time 1 minute 50 seconds.

Betting.—3 to 1 against *Carryover*. 3 to 1 against *Magician*.
Great tailing took place on rounding the corner, the three ponies placed together, breaking away. On nearing the Stand, *Teagan* and *Magician* drew away, and on nearing the corner *Teagan* collared and drew ahead, coming in easily several lengths ahead, *Traveller* a good third. Seven ran. Time 1m. 49s. to 1m. 50s.

4.—SHANGHAI BAR CUP.—Value 100 Guineas.—Presented by the Members of the Legal Profession.—For Colonial Horses that have never won in China or Hongkong.—Weight: 3 years and under 8st. 7 lbs.; 4 years 2st. 3 lbs.; 5 years 11st. 7 lbs.; 6 years and aged 10st. 7 lbs.—Entrance Tls. 15 each.—1½ Miles.

Ramona, 1
Havannah, 2
Iron Cloud, 3
time 2 minutes 1 second.

Betting.—Even on *Ramona*. 4 to 1 against *Havannah*.

The start was delayed for a long time, first by *Iron Cloud*'s restiveness, and afterwards by *Griffin* three or four times breaking away. The race throughout was between the two first horses. *Ramona* kept ahead till the opposite side of the course, when *Ramona* collared, passed him on nearing the corner, and eventually won by two lengths. Six ran. Time 2m. 01s.

5.—LADIES' PURSE.—Value Tls.—For all Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Straits and Manillas 8 lbs. extra.—Burmese and Arabs 7 lbs. extra.—English 13 lbs. extra.—Three Ponies to start or no race.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Once round.

Busy Bee, 1
Metcor, 2
Mr. Jorcks, 3
Fleur de Lis, 4
time 2 minutes 1 second.

Betting.—Even *Fleur de Lis* against *Busy Bee*.
It is almost useless to place the ponies in this race, because it was a foregone thing from the beginning; and no struggle was made. *Busy Bee*, who is simply a small Arab Horse, got a lead of a hundred yards in the first half mile increased it at his pleasure, and came in as he liked. There was some hissing as he passed the Stand, Mr. Moller, who was presiding with the purse by Miss Hudson, was loudly cheered.

6.—ARAB CHALLENGE CUP.—Value 250 Guineas.—For all Arabs.—Weight: 8st. 7 lbs.—To be won two years consecutively by a Horse or Horses, the bona fide property of the same owner.—Entrance Tls. 20 each.—2 Miles.

Early Pearl, 1
Lover, 2
time 4 minutes 50 seconds.
Betting.—None.

This again was a foregone thing for *Early Pearl*, who won as he liked.

7.—TASLIE CUP.—Value Tls. 300.—For China Ponies only.—Winners at the previous Autumn Meeting in Shanghai 5 lbs. for each race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1 Mile.

Birdlime, 1
Magie, 2
Omnia in Omnibus, 3
time 2 minutes 16 seconds.

Betting.—3 to 1 *Birdlime* against *Magie*.
This was the closest and in that sense, the most interesting race of the day. The Ponies kept well together until rounding the corner; when three or four began to draw ahead. *Birdlime* won by a short half length, and the third and fourth were divided by little more.—*North China Daily News*.

SECOND DAY, 26th April, 1866.

1.—MALO PLATE.—Value Tls. 75.—For China Ponies only.—Winners at this Meeting excluded.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—1 Mile.

Fleur de Lis, 1
Promised Land, 2
Flotsam, 3
time 3 minutes 52 seconds.

Betting.—3 to 1 against *Flotsam*. 2 to 1 against *Fleur de Lis*. 8 to 1 against *Promised Land*.

2.—CHALLENGE CUP.—Value 500 Guineas.—To be won two years consecutively by a Horse or Horses the bona fide property of the same owner.—For all Horses. Arabs 8st.; Stud Bred 8st. 7 lbs.; Colonials, 4 years and under 9st.; 5 years and over 9st. 7 lbs.; English, 4 years and under 10st.; 5 years and over 10st. 7 lbs.—Entrance Tls. 20 each.—2 Miles.

Sir William, 1
Beater, 2
Traveller, 3
time 3 minutes 52 seconds.

Betting.—4 to 1 on *Beater* 4 to 1 against *Sir William*.

3.—YANG TSE CUP.—Value Tls. 200.—Presented by the "Brokers of Shanghai."—Second Pony to receive Tls. 50.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winner of one race at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra; two races 10 lbs. extra; of three or more races 14 lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5 each.—2 Miles.

The Rejected, 1
Dejection, 2
Kingmaker, 3
time 4 minutes 48 seconds.

Betting.—10 to 1 against *The Rejected*. 3 to 1 against *Metcor*. 4 to 1 against *Tae-pan*.

4.—PARSEE CUP.—Value Tls. 310.—For all Arabs.—Weight 9st.—Winners in Shanghai or Hongkong of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two races 14 lbs. extra.—Three Horses to start from opposing Stables or no race.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—1½ Miles.

Early Pearl, 1
Lover, 2
time 2 minutes 40 seconds.

Betting.—10 to 1 on *Early Pearl*. 5 to 1 on *Lover* against *Vizier* for places.

5.—CELESTIAL CUP.—Value Tls. 300.—For all China Ponies.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony.—Entrance Tls. 10 each, one half of which to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but not to exceed the sum of Tls. 500, until the Cup be finally won. Second Pony to pay third Pony's entrance Tls. 15.

Birdlime, 1
Fleur de Lis, 2
time 3 minutes 31 seconds.

Betting.—*Birdlime* even against *Fleur de Lis*.

6.—CLARET CUP.—Value Tls. 100.—For all Horses not entered at this Meeting for any other Flat Race. Catch Weights.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Once round.

Rochester, 1
Priam, 2
time 2 minutes 26 seconds.

Betting.—2 to 1 on *Starlight*.

7.—WELTER CUP.—Value Tls. 200.—For all Horses not entered for the Challenge Cup. Weights: Arabs 9st.; Colonials, 4 years and under 10st. 7 lbs.; 5 years 11st.; 6 years and aged 11st. 7 lbs.; English, 12st. 7 lbs.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Once round.

Sillion (late *Louping Stock*), 1
Vestman, 2
time 2 minutes 30 seconds.

Betting.—None.

REVIEW.

(From the London and China Express.)

Etudes sur la Chine Contemporaine, by MAURICE LÉVY. 8vo. Paris.

M. Lévy, the author of this study of China, was private secretary and interpreter to General Montauban during the campaign of 1860; and, having lived for some time amongst the Chinese and speaking their language, his opinion respecting their government, habits and customs are deserving of attention. The studies occupy little more than two hundred pages, under the following heads:—Race, Language, Family, Society, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Arts, Science and Politics.

The plan of M. Lévy's work is simple. He says that before studying the Chinese in their private and public life it appeared to him indispensable to consider their physical, intellectual, and moral constitution, in the organisation which is peculiar to their race and distinguishes it from all others. We must not, he adds, measure the Chinese by the standard of our own civilisation, but by the standard of the Chinese character, which together from the Chinese character never losing sight of the strong or the weak points of that character. "One has no right," says M. Lévy, "with justice, to expect more from a race than the legitimate developments which belong to its peculiar organisation." He therefore commences logically with the study of the Chinese as a

race, and of their language and intellectual condition, subjects which he treats with the firmness of one well accustomed to anthropological and linguistic studies, and at the same time in very simple and lucid language. The general conclusions which M. Lévy draws respecting the Chinese character are as follows:—"A very marked predominance of the instincts over the sentiments and the intellect; a predominance of the intellectual faculties, in the mass, over the sentiments, or regulating powers; and the habitual submission of the intelligence to the demands of the instincts without efficient control from the moral sentiments."

M. Lévy's study of the language of the Chinese is peculiarly simple and clear, and like M. Stanislas Julien, he pronounces it very simple and not very difficult even to write. He tells his readers not to be frightened at the array of thirty-three thousand characters in the Chinese dictionary, for "two-thirds of these, at least, are entirely obsolete, and of the eight or nine thousand characters indispensable to a man of letters there are scarcely two thousand which can be considered necessary for the ordinary purposes of life."

He gives interesting information, in a concise form, respecting the sepulchral towers, where children are buried, and about which so much has been said and written, concerning the intense filial devotion and respect for ancestry which mark so strongly the Chinese people, their ancestral chambers, and habits respecting the dead; the social distinctions, the condition of the people as regards wealth and enjoyment; the corporations of merchants, and the arrangements amongst all classes for mutual aid.

He is not at all an unfavourable critic of Chinese institutions, but he speaks of the administration of justice in anything but favourable terms. "The nobles of the eight grades," to use his own expression for the official and literary magistrates, cannot be brought to justice without the special permission of the Emperor; but the case is very different for the three lower classes of the people. For all, he says, there is the greatest freedom with respect to accusation, but no one enjoys the liberty of defence for the simple reason that there is no defence, and that there are no defenders—no advocates in China. Of the penal code he says: "It is very severe, and inflicts corporal punishment of every degree. The stick is used upon all occasions, not only alone, but also as the prelude or accompaniment of more serious punishments. But the magistrates are ready to admit extenuating circumstances, and even the number of strokes of the bamboo ordered by the sentence. Banishment, whether temporary or perpetual, is always accompanied by the bastinado, and is more common than the punishment of death by the sword or by strangulation. But the capital punishment is often applied to offences which we deem too trifling; thus, not only the slave who strikes his master, and the son who assaults his father, mother, grand father or grandmother, and which is more terrible still, the son, who uses insulting language to his parents and grand parents, are condemned to death. Happily, however, the sentence is more frequently pronounced than carried into execution; so much so that, in that immense country, the executions do not amount to twelve hundred in the year."

When treating of the agriculture of the Chinese, M. Lévy condemns without measure, but most rationally, the use of the villainous rice spirits and the interdiction against making wine. In the eyes of a Frenchman, and of most sensible men, a country like China which, M. Lévy says, produces the finest grapes in the world, does not make wine, but consumes coarse spirits, wittily labelled by our author *Sauze de mar*, has no excuse but that of antiquated laws and makeability legislation. M. Lévy, like all observant writers about China and the Chinese, dwells upon the great industry and imitative ability of the people and the extraordinary absence of machinery and of all that results from the application of the principles of science to the ordinary wants of life and the increase of commerce; but he admits, with justice, that unless effected in the most gradual manner the industrial system of the West could not be introduced into China without causing great suffering to her immense population. "It is difficult," he says, "to picture to one's self the terrible consequences of a system which would condemn to idleness and misery so many millions of workmen of a race whose instincts and faculties demand constant labour." The excellence of the roads in China call forth M. Lévy's unqualified admiration. He says:—"No country in the world is better provided with great, wide and easy roads than China, and military posts are generally established along them; no country is better supplied in all directions with vast lines of streams, navigable rivers, and canals, all communicating one with the other. In the mountainous districts if you do not find those grand roads eighty or ninety feet wide which are to be found elsewhere, there are ways easy of access for the formation of which enormous rocks have been blasted, hills levelled, and picture to one's self the terrible consequences of a system which would condemn to idleness and misery so many millions of workmen of a race whose instincts and faculties demand constant labour."

The new bazaar, to be erected by the Municipality at the corner of Grant Street and Jann Bazaar, will do much to secure wholesomeness in the food sold to Europeans.—*Friend of India*.

ENTOMBMENT OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

(From the China Express.)

An account (from which the following is abridged) of the placing of the remains of the late Emperor of China in the magnificent tomb prepared to receive them already described in the *London and China Telegraph*, appears in the official *Monteu de Paris*.

On the 5th of November the young Emperor of China conducted the ashes of his father, who died three years ago, to his tomb prepared for them. Great preparations had been made for the ceremony, and the day was only fixed after "the Minister of Rites and the Bureau of Mathematics had declared it to be propitious." The writer says that in spite of an invitation addressed to foreigners "not to leave their houses between the fifth and thirteenth of November, when the Son of Heaven would traverse the streets of his capital," he installed himself on the night before the ceremony in a small shop where, perched upon a scaffolding of chairs, he watched the arrival of the Imperial procession, and the interment of the late Emperor.

At seven, followed by a long line of eunuchs, and camels laden with cushions for the procession, the late Emperor's body was carried to the tomb. The procession was covered with a black cloth, and the eunuchs, who followed, were dressed in black. The late Emperor's body was carried to the tomb. The procession was covered with a black cloth, and the eunuchs, who followed, were dressed in black. The late Emperor's body was carried to the tomb. The procession was covered with a black cloth, and the eunuchs, who followed, were dressed in black.

The arrival of the Imperial procession, and the interment of the late Emperor, was a most solemn and impressive scene. The late Emperor's body was carried to the tomb. The procession was covered with a black cloth, and the eunuchs, who followed, were dressed in black. The late Emperor's body was carried to the tomb. The procession was covered with a black cloth, and the eunuchs, who followed, were dressed in black.

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Nagasaki being very secure and the nearest to China, and a company for obtaining and transporting the coal might easily find there a prosperous business. But why draw this insipid simile? The coal of Japan, Manila, or even from the Isle of Luzon, when it would be easy to get it from the interior of China itself. Nowhere is manual labour cheaper than in that country, nowhere could such able workmen be found at such low rates of wages. The convenience and cost of conveyance by river and canal is nowhere so cheap as in China; and the deposits of coal are abundant. The province of Kiang-si, for instance, is a source of inexhaustible wealth in this respect, and is, moreover, near to the European settlements, so that the transport of that part of China easily into our commercial habits. The strata of coal are also rich and abundant in the provinces of Nansou and Sze-tchuen. This is an important subject, and our friends in China will doubtless know whether financial or other questions stand in the way of M. Lévy's suggestions.

The chapter relating to art gives the author the opportunity of amplifying the deficiencies of the faculty of poetry, or ideality, in the Chinese brain; while doing justice to the wonderful ability of that people, who, he says, have all the powers of realization with which the Creator endows the human soul for the use of genius, the talent of imitation, the sense of form in the highest degree, delicate perception of colour, facility of execution and talent for construction—all, in fact, that is indispensable for the reproduction of the real, the visible, and the tangible. "If they are not artists in an ideal sense, they are as regards plastic reproduction, the artists of the world of realities, the masters of imitation." In the fifth and sixth century of our era, that is to say, twelve hundred years ago or more, painting was very flourishing in China; but in that, as in the manufacture of porcelain and bronzes and the art of enamelling, the Chinese artists and workmen have lost many of their old secrets and much of their former ability.

Speaking of music, M. Lévy gives an instance of unconscious plagiarism of no common kind:—"More than a thousand years before the Thracian bard, the Chinese musician Kouei said to Chin: 'When I strike the harmonious tones of my instrument (king) the animals surround me and tremble with delight.' Who would have thought that the beautiful hyperbole applied to Apollo, like the famous story of Alcibiades, had its origin in China!"

The book contains an interesting chapter on the sciences, or rather the want of science, of the Chinese, and another on the policy of the government and the prospects of the future; but we have already exceeded our limits, and must finish by recommending these useful and interesting studies of the Central Flowery Land and its inhabitants to all who are interested in the subject.

THE DETACHMENT OF THE RIFLES FOR CHINA.

THE Companies of the Ceylon Rifles under orders for Hongkong are those known as K, L, M, and N, (two Malay and two Sepoy companies). The officers connected with these are as follows:—
Captains Meaden, Fielding, and Gash.
Lieutenants Du Jardin, Kerr, and Pilkington (daily expected from England in the "Isabella" transport).
Ensigns Calvert, Falkner, Collins and Forster.

Two officers (Captain Trydell and Lieutenant Pinchard) are at home on sick leave, and will have to join their companies at Hongkong. Lieut. Colonel MacDonell it is expected will command the detachment, and the senior if not both Assistant-Surgeons (Thompson and White) have been warned to be in readiness.—*Colonist Observer*.

The report of Dr. Tomerres, the Health Officer of Calcutta, shows that during the past year he has confiscated 103 casks of salt beef and pork, 4,032 canisters of hermetically sealed provisions, 146 large canisters of corned beef, 300 hams, 6 dozen cabbages, 38 dozen jars and bottles of confectionary, 80 casks of bread, 95 maunds of onions, 95 maunds fish and prawns, 65 maunds fresh beef, 260 maunds of mutton, 16 maunds of mutton, 16 gallons brandy, 1,948 dozen beer and porter, 3,108 gallons wine, and 844 dozen wine, and 1,608 gallons wine. The quantity of adulterated food and drink sold to poor Christians and Native baboos in Calcutta is incredible. The above represents but a small part of the evil. The Health Officer is loud in his complaints of "the native gentlemen, who by rank, education, and wealth, ought to be leaders of social reforms, but oppose every sanitary improvement which tends to their own welfare or that of their native fellow citizens." Some of the great European firms of Calcutta not only invited inspection of their goods, but in many instances, voluntarily surrendered them for destruction when pronounced unfit for food or drink. We are glad to see that our sailors are not ungrateful for. When a grogshop keeper has been convicted before a magistrate of selling adulterated drinks, his license has been invariably forfeited. The new bazaar, to be erected by the Municipality at the corner of Grant Street and Jann Bazaar, will do much to secure wholesomeness in the food sold to Europeans.—*Friend of India*.

ENTOMBMENT OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

(From the China Express.)

An account (from which the following is abridged) of the placing of the remains of the late Emperor of China in the magnificent tomb prepared to receive them already described in the *London and China Telegraph*, appears in the official *Monteu de Paris*.

On the 5th of November the young Emperor of China conducted the ashes of his father, who died three years ago, to his tomb prepared for them. Great preparations had been made for the ceremony, and the day was only fixed after "the Minister of Rites and the Bureau of Mathematics had declared it to be propitious

preparation for them. Great pains
and been made for the ceremony.
was only fixed after "the Min-
utes and the Bureau of Mathem-
declared it to be propitious."
says that in spite of an invita-
tion to foreigners, "not to leave
between the fifth and third
remember, when the Son of H-
traverse the streets of his cap-
tured himself on the night before
ceremony in a small shop where
upon a scaffolding of chairs and
of a closed *jalousie*, he quietly at-

houses, the cultivator has a small business reaping any harvest whatever. This cheering, but it is a fact, and we cannot advocate an extension of Coffee plantations in Penang. These remarks apply especially to the plain; the plants on the Great Hill still bear, but their extension seems doubtful to the present localities round the galangas. In the Province the only plants that are worth anything are planted near houses. Some remarks twenty years ago by Mr Thomson Coloured Low, both acute observers, bear out what we have here written.

the capture of the Steamer *Queen* by the Chinese on the 23rd February 1857, at _____ Dollars, and _____ cents being _____ per cent per annum from the said 23rd of February 1857 to the 23rd day of January 1866, and I (or we) also hereby acknowledge to have accepted the same at settlement in full of such claim, and I (or we) relinquish all further claims on Her Britannic Majesty's Government in respect thereof.

(Signature of Claimant)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's
of Freight on TREASURE to and from
the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform
one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND
Superintendent,

Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

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拉街未
正月十
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新在 | consignments.
May, 1865.

FITZROY WORKS,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

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